[THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1769.] [NUMB. 1370.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANG.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 23d March, 1769.

Flour at 19/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 13 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High-Water.	riſes H	M.	ſets H.	
THURSDAY	1	10	after 5	40	before 7	First next Wedneſday a Forenoon.
FRIDAY	2	11	5	39	7	
SATURDAY	3	11	5	37	7	
SUNDAY	4	12	5	35	7	
MONDAY	5	1	5	34	7	
TUESDAY	6	2	5	33	7	
WEDNESDAY	☽	3	5	32	7	

Days 12 Hours 40 Minutes the 6th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	45s 0d.
Flour——	26s. 6d.	Pork	80s. 0d.
Brown Bread	16s. 6d.	Salt	2s. 6d.
Weſt-India Rum	4s. 1d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 0d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per Doz.	£.1. 6s. 0d.
Muſcovado Sugar	6s.	Bees	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood	30s. 0d.
Molaſſes	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	20s. 0d.

VERY little regard having been paid to my former advertiſements, (as well ſuch in which particular lands were advertiſed, as thoſe which were more general,) I DO now for the LAST TIME hereby give this public notice to the proprietors of lands in this province, in arrear to his Majeſty for quit rents, that unleſs ſuch arrears are very ſpeedily paid off, I ſhall be under the abſolute neceſſity of applying to his Majeſty's Attorney General to proſecute for the ſame without delay, agreeable to the laws of this colony, in ſuch caſe made and provided.

Receiver General's Office, } ANDREW ELLIOT,
New York, 16th March, 1769. } Receiver General.

☞ THE Printer hereof, begs the Favour of his Cuſtomers who have been long in Arrear, eſpecially thoſe who have been often called upon with their Accounts, to conſider that it is impoſſible he ſhould long be able to continue his Buſineſs unleſs he is paid for his Work, which cannot be carried on without a great Expence of ready Money.

WILLIAMSBURG, (*in Virginia*) February 2.

The REMONSTRANCE voted at the laſt ſeſſion of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY to be preſented to the HOUSE of COMMONS.

To the Honeurable the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES of GREAT-BRITAIN, *in Parliament aſſembled.*

THE Council, and the Houſe of Burgeſſes the ſole conſtitutional Repreſentatives of his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the people of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly, having taken into their moſt ſerious conſideration the ſtate of this colony, with due deference and reſpect to the wiſdom of the Repreſentatives of the Commons of *Great-Britain*, remonſtrate as follows:

It is with equal grief and amazement that the Remonſtrants have learnt, that they have been repreſented in *Great-Britain* as diſloyal to their moſt gracious Sovereign, and diſaffected to his government, ſince by their whole conduct they have endeavoured to approve themſelves ſecond to none of their fellow ſubjects, in any part of his Majeſty's dominions, for duty and affection.

They are truly ſenſible of the happineſs and ſecurity they derive from their connections with and dependance upon *Great-Britain*, their parent kingdom; and as they have at all times exerted their beſt endeavours to make ſuch ſuitable returns, on their parts, as might render the continuance of thoſe connexions permanent, and equally deſirable to both, they cannot but feel the deepeſt concern, that any incidents ſhould have interrupted that pleaſing harmony, which they wiſh ever to ſubſiſt.

As members of the *Britiſh* empire, they preſume not to claim any other than the common, unqueſtionable rights of *Britiſh* ſubjects, who, by a fundamental and vital principle of their conſtitution, cannot be ſubjected to any kind of taxation, or have the ſmalleſt portion of their property taken from them by any power on earth, without their conſent given by their Repreſentatives in Parliament: this pillar of their conſtitution the very paladium of their liberties, hath been ſo zealouſly preſerved by the Houſe of Commons of *Great-Britain*, that they have never ſuffered any other branch of their legiſlature to make the ſmalleſt amendment or alteration in any of their ſupply bills, leſt it ſhould be drawn into precedent, and conſidered as a ceſſion of ſo dear and eſſential a right and privilege.

If this principle is ever ſuffered to decay, the conſtitution muſt pine away and expire with it; as no man can enjoy even the ſhadow of liberty or freedom if his property acquired by his own labour and induſtry, can be wreſted from him at the will of another. To attempt demonſtrating this to an *Engliſhman* muſt ſurely be unneceſſary; he feels the principle within him, and it diffuſes through his whole frame that complacency and cheerfulneſs, without which he could not live at eaſe.

Our anceſtors, who, at the expence of their blood and treaſure, firſt explored and ſettled theſe new regions, being entitled to theſe natural and conſtitutional rights, could not forfeit or loſe them by their migration to *America*, nor as vagabonds and fugatives, but with the licenſe and under the encouragement of their Sovereigns, being animated with the laudable deſire of enlarging the *Engliſh* dominion, and extending its commerce; but on the contrary they brought theſe their common birth-rights over with them entire, and tranſmitted them inviolate to us their poſterity.

Let not the Remonſtrants be miſunderſtood, as affecting or wiſhing an independency of *Great Britain*; they rather rejoice in that conſtitutional connection, which they know is eſſential to the happineſs of both; they have been cheriſhed, they have been kindly protected by her, and cannot but indulge themſelves with the perſuaſion, that the benefits which have redounded, and which daily accrue to their mother country from her trade with the colonies, have hitherto proved, and ſtill continue, an adequate and ample recompence for ſuch protection.

They have acquieſced in the authority of Parliament to make laws for preſerving a neceſſary dependance, yet they cannot think it eſſential to this purpoſe, or to preſerve a proper relation between a parent kingdom and colonies tranſplanted from her, that ſhe ſhould raiſe money upon them without their conſent. The trade of the colonies, almoſt as ſoon as it became an object worthy the national attention, was laid under ſuch reſtrictions, as were thought neceſſary to ſecure their dependance and promote the intereſt of the whole extended empire. The natural rights and firſt principles of the *Engliſh* conſtitution were very early ingrafted into the conſtitutions of the colonies: Hence a legiſlative authority, which has always been thought eſſential in every free ſtate, was derived and aſſimilated, as nearly as might be, to that eſtabliſhed in *England*; the Crown reſerving to itſelf the executive authority of government and the power of aſſenting and diſſenting to all laws; but the privilege of chooſing their own Repreſentatives was continued in the people, and confirmed to them by repeated and expreſs ſtipulations. The conſtitution and government of this colony being thus eſtabliſhed and fixed, the Remonſtrants and their anceſtors enjoyed the perfect ſweets of liberty and freedom. Upon preſſing and emergent occaſions, not within their own powers of redreſs, they have frequently applied to the King and common father, and often they own it with gratitude, have received ſeaſonable reliefs from their mother country. On the other hand, when his Majeſty has had occaſion for the aſſiſtance of his dutiful ſubjects in *America*, requiſitions have been conſtantly made from the Crown by the King's Governors to the repreſentatives of the people, who have complied with them to the utmoſt of their abilities. The ample and adequate proviſion made by the Aſſembly of this colony, ſo long ago as the reign of King *Charles* the ſecond, and upon his requiſition, for ſupport of the civil government by an impoſt of two ſhillings ſterling *per* hogſhead, on all tobacco exported, one ſhilling and three pence tonnage upon all ſhips and veſſels, and ſix pence *per* poll on all perſons imported, except mariners, with the many and large ſupplies, exceeding half a million voted during the courſe of the laſt war, upon requiſitions made to the Aſſembly of this colony, by his Majeſty and his Royal grandfather, afford both early and recent inſtances of the diſpoſition of the Aſſemblies of this colony, to do every thing that could reaſonably be deſired or expected of them; and at the ſame time are inconteſtable proofs that the Commons of *Great-Britain* never, until very lately, aſſumed a power of impoſing taxes on the people of the colonies for the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue, or ſupporting the contingencies of government. To ſay that the Commons of *Great-Britain* have a conſtitutional right and authority to give and grant, at their pleaſure, the properties of the people in the colonies, or to impoſe an internal tax of any kind upon them, who are not, and cannot, from the nature of their ſituation, be repreſented in the Houſe of Commons, is in a word, to command them to bid adieu to their natural and civil liberties, and to prepare for a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery.

The Commons of *Great-Britain* can impoſe no taxes on the people there, without burthening themſelves in ſome proportion; if the taxes they impoſe ſhould be thought grievous or unneceſſary, the conſtitution hath not left the people without a proper remedy. But what muſt be the ſituation of the coloniſts, if the late and new broached doctrine ſhould prevail? Unrepreſented as they are, and forever muſt be, they can have no opportunity of explaining their juſt grievances; and if they are to be taxed, of pointing out the leaſt inconvenient and burthenſome mode of doing it; in ſhort, their doom will generally be pronounced, before they can receive the leaſt intelligence that a ſubject, whereby they or their intereſts might be affected, hath been agitated in Parliament.

The notion of a virtual repreſentation hath been ſo often and fully refuted, that it ſurely is unneceſſary to multiply words on that head; if the property, the liberties, the lives of millions of his Majeſty's moſt dutiful ſubjects are merely ideal, how deplorable muſt be their condition!

The late oppreſſive ſtamp-act, ſo often and juſtly complained of, in repealing which, your Remonſtrants have repeatedly acknowledged the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament, did confeſſedly impoſe a tax on the coloniſts merely internal; and the Remonſtrants cannot but conſider ſeveral of the late acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament, as tending directly to the ſame point. That the Parliament may make laws for the regulating the trade of the colonies, has been granted; ſometimes duties have been properly enough impoſed to reſtrain the commerce of one part of the empire, that might prove injurious to another; and by this means, the general welfare of the whole may have been promoted; but a tax impoſed upon the real neceſſaries of life, for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, or in other words, to compel the inhabitants of the colonies, to pay large ſums of money, whether they will or not, and this, not with a view to the general intereſts of commerce, the Remonſtrants muſt ever think a mere internal tax to all intents and purpoſes. Of this ſort they cannot but conſider a late act of Parliament "giving and granting certain duties in the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*;" the preamble plainly ſpeaks the deſign of the act; and can it be thought juſt, or reaſonable, that the coloniſts, reſtricted as they are in every branch of their trade, ſhould be obliged to pay duties on the articles enumerated in this act? They are, in the firſt place, by former laws, prohibited from purchaſing theſe neceſſaries of life at any other than the *Britiſh* market; they are confined in their exports alſo; by this they are to be compelled to pay ſevere duties on ſuch neceſſaries. By the ſtamp-act they were forbid, under grievous penalties, tranſacting

all ſorts of important buſineſs, except upon ſtampt paper; by this act they are inhibited the uſe of paper, in the moſt common and ordinary occurrences, unleſs they will firſt ſubmit to pay a duty for it. The purpoſes of government, which are ſaid to be the chief objects of this act, the Remonſtrants have ſhewn, were long ſince provided for by an ample and perpetual act of Aſſembly; this is, again remarked, not becauſe the Remonſtrants would claim any particular excluſive merit from it, but to ſhew how eaſily their internal concerns may be miſtaken at the diſtance of 3000 miles; they being unwilling to believe, that had this circumſtance been attended to, the Parliament would have impoſed taxes on this colony for purpoſes already provided for. The manner in which this act is to be executed, the Remonſtrants cannot but conſider as extremely dangerous to the liberties of the people.

The act ſuſpending the legiſlative power of the province of *New-York*, the Remonſtrants conſider as ſtill more alarming to the colonies in general, though it has that ſingle province in view, as its immediate object. If the Parliament has a right to compel the coloniſts to furniſh a ſingle article for the troops ſent over to *America*, by the ſame rule of right they may compel them to furniſh clothes, arms, and every other neceſſary, even the pay of the officers and ſoldiers; a doctrine repleteswith every kind of miſchief, and utterly ſubverſive of all that is dear and valuable to them. For what advantage could the people of the colonies derive from their right of chooſing their own Repreſentatives, if thoſe Repreſentatives, when choſen, not permitted to exerciſe their own judgments, were under a neceſſity (on pain of their being deprived of their legiſlative authority) of enforcing the mandates of a *Britiſh* Parliament?

Thus have the Remonſtrants expreſſed, and they truſt with decent firmneſs, the ſentiments of a free and loyal people. It is hoped that the honourable Houſe of Commons will no longer proſecute meaſures, which they, who are deſigned to ſuffer under them, muſt ever conſider as much fitter for exiles, driven from their native country, after having ignominiouſly forfeited her favours and protection, than for the poſterity of *Britons*, who have been at all times anxious and ſolicitous to demonſtrate their reſpect and affection for their mother kingdom, by embracing every occaſion to promote her proſperity and glory; but that *Britiſh* Patriots will never conſent to the exerciſe of anti-conſtitutional powers, which even in theſe remote corners, may, in time, prove dangerous in their example to the interior parts of the *Britiſh* empire. Should the Remonſtrants be diſappointed in theſe hopes, the neceſſary reſult will be, that the coloniſts, reduced to extreme poverty, will be compelled to contract themſelves within their little ſpheres, and obliged to content themſelves with their home-ſpun manufactures.

By the Capts Story, Falconer, & Budden, arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *January* 25.

WE hear that ſeveral ſhips from New-England are about returning empty, there being ſcarce any orders for goods, that are not conditional, and the event on which they depend is, it ſeems, not likely to happen, viz. the repeal of the duty acts. Some ſay, that tho' eight ſhips are up at the Coffee-houſe for Boſton, there are not poſitive orders enough to load one of them. Others ſay, not enough to load a long-boat.

Jan. 27. At the meeting of the electors of Weſtminſter, on Wedneſday laſt at the great room over Exeter Exchange, in the Strand, to inſtruct their members, the five firſt inſtructions agreed to, were to the ſame purport as thoſe lately preſented to the members for Middleſex, to which the following was added, "And we do ſtrongly inſiſt, that you never ceaſe your endeavours to promote a parliamentary enquiry into the caſe and grievances of John Wilkes, Eſq; and to vindicate and ſupport the rights of the people who have elected him their repreſentative."

Yeſterday a Wardmote was held by the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, at St. Bride's Church, for a new election of an Alderman for the Ward of Farringdon Without; when there being no other candidate than John Wilkes, Eſq; he was declared duly elected. The Right hon. the Lord Mayor made a general apology to the Gentlemen of the Ward, on account of his calling them together a ſecond time, owing meerly to a miſtake in cloſing the books before the time agreed on.

WILLIASBURG, Virginia, March 9.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 30.

"It was propoſed in the Houſe of Lords, and carried, that an order ſhould be ſent to Boſton, for Governor Bernard to ſend Meſſ Cuſhing and Otis, and as many others as he thought proper over to England as ſtate priſoners to be tried for high treaſon; but on further deliberation, and conſidering what might be the event, it was dropt. Doctors Lee and Blair both exert themſelves in behalf of America, who have frequent opportunities of converſing with men in power. There is great reaſon to believe that peace and tranquility will ſoon be reſtored to America."

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

We have the following Extracts of Letters from London viz. January 29, 1769.

"American affairs remain *in Statu quo*. The Lords, not long ſince, drew up a number of reſolutions, not very favourable to your Northern neighbours, which they ſent down to the Commons for their approbation. Theſe reſolves they backed with an addreſs to his Majeſty, of the ſame benevolent tendency. The Commons, chagrined at ſuch an infringement of their dignity, have reſented the propoſal; from which the friends of America are led to hope, that the preſent ſeſſion may diſcover ſome ſigns of penitence in the Parent, for the diſtreſſes ſhe has brought on her children."

January 30, 1769.

"In reſpect to public affair, we cannot but be of the opinion, that although many things are adverſe to America, yet that the tide is turned in her favour, by the idea of raiſing taxes on your ſide daily decreaſing here, amongſt all parties; and we think that no Miniſter will again attempt to taxing of you, as we believe they are heartily ſick of the late act, and want only to ſave the honour of P———t, to get rid of it.——The moſt ſanguine of their friends agree, that it is improper, and uncommercial; and that had a petition come over from your merchants, on the principles of inexpediency, inſtead of that from your aſſembly, denying the right, it would have been, ere now, repealed.——The miniſtry at the ſame time declare, that they will oppoſe a repeal as long as America ſhall think that their Threats are to oblige a compliance: however, we hope a little patience will bring it about, every thing being done, that is in the power of your friends here, to effect it, and as ſpeedy as the nature of the caſe will admit."

February 4, 1769.

"Indeed the face of politics wears a melancholy aſpect at preſent, and what will be the iſſue Heaven alone can tell. While the Colonies are in an uproar about their liberties, the people here are enraged, almoſt to a degree of deſperation, at ſeeing their rights infringed in the perſon of Mr. Wilkes, who was yeſterday expelled the Houſe of Commons by a majority of 103. Nothing ſo much alarms the merchants here, as your reſolutions to import no more Goods, which will have a more ſalutary Influence, than all the mob triumphs in the world."

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

Pleaſe to inſert in your Paper the following Reply to Mr. Murray, and you'll oblige ISAAC CORSA.

I Have no Doubt of Mr. Murray's Sincerity in his Declaration (publiſhed in the New-York Journal of the 2d, and in Mr. Guine's Gazette of the 6th of March) *That it gives him Pain to be obliged, publickly to vindicate himſelf*, &c. Such a Taſk is indeed painful, even in a good Cauſe, as I find at this Inſtant, how much more ſo muſt it be in a bad one? And ſince Mr. Murray has ſhewn his Intrepidity in undertaking the more difficult and painful Kind of Vindication, I ſhould be inexcuſeable if I did not encounter a leſſer Difficulty in Defence of myſelf and Juſtice.

Whether I have endeavoured to injure Mr. Murray's Character by any unjuſt Reflections, as he inſinuates that I have, or whether all my Remarks on him are, or are not ſufficiently warranted by the Facts that gave Riſe to them, the Public muſt be left to judge; as alſo, whether Mr. Murray, or I, may be the moſt juſtly charged, with having *ſo perplexed the Controverſy between us, that it cannot be underſtood without more Attention than many People may think it deſerves.*

In my former Reply, I mention'd a Number of Facts, which Mr. Murray, could not but recollect, and which ſuppoſing them to be true, muſt convince him as well as every one elſe, that he was at leaſt miſtaken in his Aſſertion, *that the Words ſpoke by him of Mr. Livingſton*, as mention'd in Capt. Sears's and my Affidavit, publiſh'd January the 12th, *were in Conſequence of what had been told him by us.* Theſe Facts, Mr. Murray does not pretend to deny;—and yet in his laſt Piece (publiſhed the 2d and 6th of March, has repreſented in ſo confuſed a Manner, and placed in ſo obſcure a Light, as to conceal the Concluſion that neceſſarily reſults from them, viz. That when he utter'd theſe Words, unfavourable to Mr. Livingſton, he could have had no Inducement to it from any Thing he had ever heard from me. What, then, is it to the Purpoſe for him to ſay.——'That ſuppoſing it was allow'd me that I 'was at one Time an half Friend to that Gentle-'man, and doubtful about giving him up, yet 'that at another Time afterwards, I might have 'been fully reſolved in the Caſe, and have had all 'my Doubts removed, ſo that all I had ſhewn of 'Friendſhip at one Time, would by no Means de-'monſtrate, that at another Time my Sentiments 'would not have been alter'd. That he has Evi-'dence in his own Breaſt, which he cannot com-'municate, that they were alter'd; That my Ac-'knowledgment, that we were all diſpleaſed Mr. 'Livingſton did not receive the Inſtructions in a 'complaiſant Manner, when in ſuch a Cauſe I was 'concerned to conceal the ſmalleſt Gleam of ſuch a 'Sentiment, manifeſted that a Diſpoſition not very 'friendly to Mr. Livingſton, either already had, or 'might probably ſoon have taken Poſſeſſion of my 'Heart; and that my Activity, and the Intereſt I 'have made againſt him at the late Election, in-'duced no inconſiderable Preſumption that I might 'have been in a Temper of Mind very conſiſtent 'with joining in ſuch a Speech as is laid to my 'Charge.'——I ſay what is all this to the Purpoſe, ſuppoſing the Truth of the Facts I mention'd in my Reply of January the 18th, and which Mr. Murray does not pretend to deny? The Diſpleaſure he expreſſed againſt Mr. Livingſton was ſo far from proceeding from any Thing he had heard from me, that Mr. Murray himſelf was one of the Perſons from whom I receiv'd a Confirmation of the Report, that Mr. Livingſton was againſt the Inſtructions, and tho' I was diſpleaſed with the Intelligence, as well as with the Manner of Mr. Livingſton's receiving the Inſtructions, yet I had not ſtill given up his Intereſt, but was pleading in his Favour, and againſt Murray, at the very Time he uſed the Expreſſion mention'd in the Affidavit, *that Mr. L. was a Snake in the Graſs*, &c. And as for my Oppoſition to Mr. Livingſton at the Election,—if I had oppoſed him after this, it would have been nothing to the Purpoſe in the preſent Diſpute; but I never did oppoſe him, and when I no longer made Intereſt for him, I made none againſt him during the whole Election: It appears therefore, that all Mr. Murray has ſaid in ſupport of his Aſſertion, (that what he had ſaid againſt Mr. Livingſton was in conſequence of any Thing I had ſaid againſt him) is without Foundation and nothing at all to the Purpoſe. I come now to conſider his Charge againſt me for publiſhing the Affidavit upon his Admiſſion that I had ſaid nothing to give him any Ground for what he ſaid againſt Mr. L. Mr. Murray ſays, the Affidavit aim'd at a Point it was inſufficient to prove,—and this he ſuppoſes to be, to make it appear, that his Words againſt Mr. L. proceeded from perſonal Enmity, or ſome other unjuſtifiable Cauſe. He has ſaid a good deal upon this Point, that is not very intelligible to People of common Underſtanding, and therefore I ſhall not attempt to reply to the whole of it. How he came to ſuppoſe the Affidavit had any other Deſign than is plainly expreſſed and avow'd, I cannot conceive,—The Words are plain and intelligible, a ſhort Account of a Matter of Fact,—The Reaſon for making it public is declared, and I believe every reaſonable Man will think that Reaſon a ſufficient one. Mr. Murray is at full Liberty to juſtify the Fact, if he can, and the Public will judge both of that and his Defence. What Reaſon then has he to be ſo ſevere in his Cenſures upon the Publiſhers, and to ſuppoſe them guilty of unjuſtifiable Deſigns, which cannot be proved? Is he aſhamed of his own Action? His Acknowledgment would do him Honour. Is it miſrepreſented? let him Place it in its true Light, and it will ſpeak for itſelf. My own Opinion of the Matter is, That it is not ſimply the Action itſelf, of which Mr. Murray has Cauſe to be aſhamed, but the double Part he appears to have acted ſince; he had no Doubt a Right to judge for himſelf and to declare his Sentiments,——But, when he had changed his Side, he had no Right to deny his Words and Actions previous to that Change, when mention'd afterwards by thoſe who were Witneſſes to them. His Conduct in this Reſpect, made the Affidavit neceſſary, in the Opinion of Capt. Sears and myſelf,—And the World will judge fairly between us, whether upon the Reaſons we have given, we were juſtifiable or not, in the Publication;—which was ſimply intended to put the Matter relating to Mr. Murray, Capt. Sears and myſelf in a true Light, that none might be unjuſtly blamed. Both Capt. Sears and myſelf, having heard what Mr. Murray ſaid of Mr. Livingſton, had occaſionally mention'd it to ſeveral Perſons; and when Mr. Murray afterwards in public Company denied that he had ſaid ſo, (as we have credible Witneſſes to prove) which was in Effect aſſerting what both Capt. Sears and I had reported, to be falſe, In order to do juſtice to our injured Characters, I readily upon Capt. Sears's Requeſt, join'd with him in the Affidavit; and afterwards with the ſame View, publiſh'd my Reply, wherein I endeavoured to reſcue my Actions and Meaning from Mr. Murray's Miſrepreſentations. In both theſe Publications, the Mention that is made of Mr. L. is only as a Circumſtance relating to the Conduct of Mr. Murray, and was not intended to affect Mr. L. one Way or 'tother; tho' at the ſame Time I allow, that as I intended no Diſadvantage to him, it was diſagreeable to me to have my Conduct ſo repreſented, as to give him Reaſon to think I meant him ill.

Mr. Murray has been curiouſly critical upon an Expreſſion in the Affidavit, which for that Purpoſe he has wreſted from the plain obvious Senſe in which it was intended. He has particularly pointed

e Severity of his Remark at Capt. Sears, (who Doubt will do himſelf Juſtice) but as it is equally pplicable to me, I ſhall juſt obſerve upon the Word *eſervation*,—The Expreſſion as there uſed,—— That Mr. Murray ſpoke thoſe Words of Mr. L. ithout any *Reſervation*, how he might, or might ot act in the Aſſembly," could never have been unerſtood by the meaneſt Capacity, much leſs by a tudent of the Law, to ſignify that *Reſervation* of e Reaſons of his Conduct, which he had in s own Breaſt; becauſe the Word in the Affidavit expreſsly applied and limited to one particular hing, viz. When Mr. M. ſpoke thoſe Words Mr. L. he ſpake them in an abſolute, uncontional Senſe, on Account of the Part Mr. L. had ready acted,—and made no Mention of ſuſpendg his Opinion till it ſhould be ſeen how that Genman would act in the Aſſembly. This Meaning ſo plain, that I cannot ſee how any attentive Reader could miſtake it, and therefore the whole of Mr. 's. Criticiſm upon it is at leaſt quite impertinent.

Mr. Murray affects to be very much puzzled to nd out a juſtifiable Motive for publiſhing the Affiavit. He has pretended to ſearch for it with great ircumſpection, but without Effect: He has ſuppoſed and tried ſeveral very far fetch'd ones, but nds they won't do,—whereas if he had only taken e plain obvious one I have mention'd, which lay oſe at Hand, he need have gone no further, and ould have found the Affidavit quite neceſſary to e Juſtification of Capt. Sear's Character and my wn, and that it had the Effect it was intended to roduce.

I am at a Loſs to know what Mr. M. means by ying, *That the Affidavit could not be intended by apt. Sears* (he might have added me too) *to clear imſelf from the Charge of being a Liar,—a Charge o Body had ever then made.* I have already menon'd, (and ſo does Capt. Sears, at the Bottom of e Affidavit itſelf)--That the Reaſon of its Appearnce was at his Requeſt, and becauſe we had been redibly inform'd Mr. Murray had denied that ever e ſaid the Words we had heard him ſay, and had eported that he ſaid, whereby we lay under the nputation of lying.—How then could the Affidavit e previous to the Charge, which it was intended o remove?

This Article therefore, with all its Appendages, muſt diſmiſs as unintelligible.

Mr. Murray's Obſervation upon an Expreſſion my Reply, *that I had no Lawyer to write for me*, a Specimen of his Ingenuouſneſs and Sincerity. e denies that any one of that Profeſſion had any oncernment with either of the Pieces he has pubſhed. Now tho' the Aſſertion as to the *Letter* of it annot be called an abſolute Falſhood, becauſe a Stuent of the Law, tho' qualified to act as a Profeſſor, annot properly be called ſo till he has actually proeſſed; yet as to the Meaning contain'd in my Words, and his Denial, let any one determine hether his Aſſertion is conſiſtent with plain ſimple Truth——When it is known that ſuch a Student ad no inconſiderable Share in the Compoſition of oth Mr. Murray's Pieces. His abſolute Denial f what Introductory to my firſt Reply, I aſſerted e deſired of me, muſt be left to the public Opinion f our Veracity. And as to the Wager Policy —— he ſeems at a loſs to know what I mean by it, e following is an exact State of the Matter.

Capt. Hanſon, (I think it was) ſent in a Veſſel hich had a Paſs from the Engliſh Miniſter, it as warmly debated whether ſhe would or would t be cleared by the Court of Admiralty, Robert Murray thought ſhe would, Capt Randall's Opiion was that ſhe would not, R. Murray offered to rite a wagering Policy at 25 per Cent. that ſhe ould be cleared, which Capt. Randall agreed o give; juſt as the Policy was fill'd up, and Murray n the Point of writing, the Matter was told out f the Office, a Gentleman came immediately in nd offered 50 per Cent. Mr. Murray then appeared nwilling to ſign, plead that it was inconſiſtent ith the Profeſſion he made, in Conſequence of hich Capt. Randall gave it up: Notwithſtanding s interfering with his *pretended* Principles, Mr. M. ccepted the 50 per Cent. from the other Gentleman, eceived the Money for the Premium, and ſigned he Inſtrument, which the Gentleman got wrote, as would not be ſatisfied with a common Policy.

New-York, March 8, 1769.

ISAAC CORSA.

AS the Facts mention'd by Col. Corſa in the foregoing Reply, ſo far as they relate to me, re all ſtrictly true, and moſt of the Arguments qually applicable to me, as to him, I think it for he preſent unneceſſary to trouble the Public with ny other Anſwer to Mr. Murray, for the Notice e has taken of me in his laſt Performance.

ISAAC SEARS.

New-York, March 8th, 1769.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 6.

On Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met here according to Prorogation, hen John Cruger, Eſq; being choſen Speaker of he the Houſe of Repreſentatives; His Excellency ir HENRY MOORE, open'd the Seſſions with the ollowing Speech.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

THE Services for the current Year having in a great Meaſure been provided for, I ſhall avoid laying before you any Thing which might prolong your Seſſion at this inconvenient Seaſon, and confine myſelf intirely to ſuch Matters as will require your immediate Attention.

The preſent Method of appointing an Agent to ſolicit the Affairs of this Colony in England, being liable to many Objections, I have it in command to recommend to you the Rule obſerv'd in the Weſt-India Iſlands, Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, as the only proper and conſtitutional Mode by which any Perſon can be ſufficiently authorized to repreſent the Province, and to act for it in all Matters which concern its Intereſt in general: This has been uſually done by an Act of the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, ſpecially paſs'd for that Purpoſe, which Practice has been formerly adopted here; a Regulation of this Kind ſo evidently appears to be calculated for the public Benefit, as to require nothing farther to be ſaid in Support of it, and a Deviation from the Mode approv'd of in other Colonies, may in future create great Difficulty and Diſappointment in tranſacting the Affairs of this Province, both in Office and Parliament.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly.

By the Barrack Maſter's Account which I have directed to be laid before you, it will appear that the greateſt Part of the Sum granted in the laſt Seſſion for the Support of his Majeſty's Troops in this Province, was employed in paying off a conſiderable Arrearage due to ſeveral Perſons for Neceſſaries furniſh'd by them ſome Time before the Commencement of the Seſſion in which that Appropriation was made; this obliges me to lay the preſent Deficiency before you, and to recommend ſuch additional Proviſion to be made, as may be adequate to the Service required.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

Whatever you may have to propoſe during the Courſe of your Seſſion for the public Benefit, will always meet with the readieſt Concurrence on my Part, and I ſhall be happy to co-operate with you in every Meaſure for promoting his Majeſty's Service and the Advantage of the Province.

H. MOORE.

On Tueſday, the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, ſailed for Falmouth. Abraham Mortier, Eſq; Deputy Paymaſter of his Majeſty's Troops in North America, and Mr. Jauncey, Son of James Jauncey, Eſq; Merchant, one of our repreſentatives for this City, went Paſſengers.

Letters from Detroit of the 24th of February, ſay, "The Indians are ſeemingly diſcontented, and intend doing Miſchief, but I am far from thinking it will be ſo general and ſevere as in the year 1763.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, Inward Entries.

Fame, Leaycraft, from Madeira. Speedwell, Smith, Boſton. Sally, Alberſon, Philadelphia. Joſeph, Shourt, Honduras Bay. Patſy, White; & Friendſhip, Power, Virginia. Huſock Packet, Potter, R. Iſland.—Outward. Pitt, Cumming; and Betſy and Lydia, Braſs, Quebec. Three Friends, Goldſmith, Halifax. Speedwell, Smith, Boſton. Charming Polly, De St. Croix, Rhode-Iſland. King George, Riker, Hiſpaniola. Adventure, Lyle, Antigua. Samuel, Tudor, St. Chriſtophers.——Cleared. Newry, Smith, to Briſtol. Charming Polly, Montgomery, Honduras Bay. Two Friends, Dickſon, Hull. Betſy, Lightbourn, Barbadoes. Polly, Houſten; and York, Walker, Quebec. Dove, Ferguſon; and Sally, Alberſon, Philadelphia. Lydia, Johnſon; Sea Flower, Cox; and New-York Packet, Collard, Rhode-Iſland.

TO be SOLD, at a publick Vendue on Wedneſday the 12th inſtant April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, two houſes and lots, ſituate at Brookland Ferry, in Kings county, on Long-Iſland, fronting the road that leads from ſaid ferry to Brookland town; the one containing in breadth, front and rear, 26 feet; and in length on each ſide 106 feet. The other containing 40 feet in front, 50 feet in rear, and in length 107 feet, whereon is a good dwelling houſe- ſtore houſe, and barn, with a cartway on the one ſide, and the privilege of a four feet eight inch ally on the other, where for many years paſt a noted ſhop has been kept, and is very ſuitable and convenient for a ſhop keeper, or bolter: likewiſe a hatter's ſhop and lot of ground. Whoever inclines to purchaſe either or all of the aforeſaid lots before the day of ſale, may enquire of Chriſtopher Codwiſe, living on the premiſes.

By Permiſſion of his Excellency the GOVERNOR.

At the Theatre, in John Street, Monday next, the 10th of April, 1769.

OTHELLO,
MOOR OF *VENICE*,

The Part of Othello, to be attempted by a Gentleman, aſſiſted by other Gentlemen, in the Characters of the DUKE and SENATE of VENICE:

From a benevolent and generous Deſign of encouraging the Theatre, and relieving the Performers from ſome Embarraſſments in which they are involved.

[With a New Set of SCENES.]

An Italian Song from La Bonua Figliuola, by Miſs Hallam:——Singing by Miſs M. Storer.

To which will be added, an Opera, in two Acts, call'd,

FLORA:
Or, HOB IN THE WELL.

The Boxes and Pit will be laid together at 8s.——Gallery 3s——Places to be taken of Mr. Broadbelt.

Ladies and Gentlemen will pleaſe to ſend their Servants, to keep their Places at 5 o'Clock.

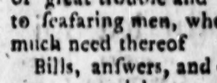
ON Monday will be publiſh'd, a Pamphlet, entitled *Truth Triumphant*, or *A Defence of the Church of England*, &c. againſt the *Second Solemn League and Covenant*, publiſhed under the Title of the *Glorious Combination*, &c.

WHEREAS Cornelius Low has ſet his Farm at Rariton, for a ſhort Term, and it did not ſuit the Perſon who took it, either to hire or purchaſe all the Stock of Cattle, and Negro Slaves, conſiſting of Men, Women and Children of both Sexes and different Ages, therefore the Stock and Slaves are now for Sale; or any of the Servants will be hired out by the Year, at a cheap Rate, as may be moſt convenient to thoſe that want them; The Slaves were all born in this Country, and have been brought up from their Infancy to the farming Buſineſs, which they underſtand very well, having managed the Farm for ſome Years, without an Overſeer: All that remains undiſpoſed of the 17th of this Inſtant, will on that Day be ſold at public Vendue, at the ſaid Farm,—together with Horſes, Waggons, Ploughs, Harrows and farming Utenſils, &c. Twelve Months Credit will be given to thoſe that purchaſe to the Amount of Three Pounds and upwards, giving Security, if required, and as the Money will very probably not be wanted at the End of that Period, a longer Term may then be obtain'd, as ſhall be agreed on.

Rariton Landing, 3d April, 1769. 70 72

Morriſdon, March 27th 1769.

FERDINAND.



A Large noble brown bay Stallion, near ſeventeen hands high, beautifully ſhap'd from head to croup, was brought from England in the year Sixty Six, for the improvment of the breed of horſes in America. The Sire of him was a fine Spaniſh horſe (which breed is allowed by the beſt writers on horſes to excel all others) his dam was one of the ableſt hunters in England.——Will ſerve mares the enſuing ſeaſon at Morriſdon, in the county of Monmouth, Eaſt New-Jerſey, for the ſum of four pounds Proclamation, and if the mares don't prove with fole this ſeaſon, they may be ſerved again next Spring for two pounds. Mares will be taken good care of, and paſtured at a reaſonable rate,——there are to be ſeen at the above place, four fine colts of Ferdinard's get, that promiſe well to make good able Road horſes, ſo much wanted in this country.

70 75 MICHAEL KEARNEY.

Broad-ſtreet, April the 6th. 1769.

NEW-YORK,
Scrivener, Regiſter and Conveyance Office,
Eſtabliſhed the Eleventh of June, 1764, By
JOHN COGHILL KNAPP.
Attorney at Law, de B. R.

WHO is ſo much recovered from the very ſevere diſorder, which has confined him in bed for eleven weeks paſt, as to attend buſineſs in the office, and will continue to give the moſt candid advice, in all caſes of law, and equity, founded on plain reaſon, and the moſt applicable authorities: *Alſo* deeds and writings of every kind carefully peruſed, and a ſatisfactory opinion given thereon. *Aſſiſtance* to perſons having property in England, or other diſtant parts, readily to recover the ſame: *Alſo* certificates, and all other vouchers, with powers of attorney, perfected under the City Seal, &c.

Perſons who take upon them the execution of wills, or adminiſtration to inteſtates eſtates, regularly inſtructed how to act, the want of which knowledge, is often productive of great trouble and expence: *Alſo* advice and aſſiſtance to ſeafaring men, who many times being ſtrangers, are in much need thereof

Bills, anſwers, and other proceedings in Chancery; petitions, memorials, or any particular caſe, drawn fully to inſtruction, and calculated as much as poſſible to effect the deſired purpoſe: *Alſo*, conveyances by leaſe and re-leaſe, deeds of gift, bargain and ſale, ſettlements to uſes, &c. Articles of agreement, and co-partnerſhip, arbitration, and other bonds, awards, aſſignments, affidavits, charter-parties, bottomry bills, bills of ſale, mortgages, leaſes for years, powers of attorney, wills, &c.

Caſh often to be had on approved real, or perſonal ſecurity; to diſcount good bonds, bills or notes, and on bottomry.

A Regiſter Book is kept for the regular entry of eſtates for ſale either in land, houſes, or ground to build on; negroes, and white ſervants time; to which, purchaſers may have free acceſs.

All other, the general buſineſs of this office effectually executed with ſtrict ſecrecy, and the moſt immediate diſpatch, *on ſuch eaſy fees*, as muſt prove the eſtabliſhment thereof truly ſerviceable to the *Public* in general, the commonality in particular.

P. S. Mr Knapp, humbly hopes for a continuance of the *Publick's* protection, and that thoſe who feelingly conſider the heavy addition to certain hard circumſtances, will favour him with their occaſional employ. 70 75

TO BE SOLD,

BY the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes, a plantation containing about 437 acres, pleaſantly ſituated at the South ſide of Staten-Iſland, about a mile from the Narrows 73 acres of which are good meadow land, the reſt arable, and wood land.——As the road from Simmonſon's to Amboy, runs through the middle of the ſaid plantation, it may be conveniently divided into three farms, with a ſufficiency of wood-land, and meadow to each of them.——Upon the ſaid plantation, there is a good frame houſe, barn, and other conveniencies; with a young bearing orchard, of 500 apple trees and a variety of other fruit trees; of the beſt kinds.——The conditions of ſale may be known by applying to. CHARLES JANDINE. 70 82

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

IN Smith-Street, intends to remove on the firſt Day of May next, to the Houſe wherein Doctor Farquhar now lives, the lower End of Wall-Street.

He has for Sale, a Variety of printed Linen and Cottons in Patterns for Gowns, ſtriped Luteſtring Silks, flower'd and plain Sattins, Peelongs; flower'd and plain Sarſnets, and Modes, —Stay-Makers Trimmings, with an Aſſortment of Haberdaſhery and Millenary Goods, which he will ſell on very low Terms for Caſh. 70 73

POET'S CORNER.

WHO sets his Heart on Things below,
But little Happineſs ſhall know;
For ev'ry object he purſues,
Will vex, deceive him and abuſe:
While he whoſe Hopes and Wiſhes riſe,
To endleſs Bliſs above the Skies,
A true Felicity ſhall gain,
With Freedom both from Care and Pain.
He ſeeks what yields him Peace and Reſt,
Both when in Proſpect and poſſeſt.

TO BE SOLD, by
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
At his Store near the Ferry Stairs;

TEN nail, 11, nail, 3-4, 7-8, yd. wd. and yd. and 3-8 cotton and linen check; Scotch linen handkerchiefs, printed linen do. cotton and lungee romals, banagore do. fine moreen, loretto, and ſilk damaſcus for veſts; calliçoes, chintzes, fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns, ſilk and cotton gowns; threads, ſewing ſilk, ribbons, gauzes, peelongs, taffeties; an aſſortment of buttons and mohair, bedticks, apron and cap tape, quality and ſhoe binding, garlix, dowlas, osnaburgs, Turkey ſtripes, Turkey burdets, diaper table cloths, Iriſh linen, fine Holland ſheeting, Manchester velvets, counterpains; fuſtians, ſagathies, German ſerges, felt hats, worſted pluſh, broad cloths, Bath and common coatings, friſes, ratteens, fearnoughts, bearſkins, forreſt cloths, callimancoes, ſhalloons, durants, tammies, camblets, men and womens worſted hoſe; writing paper, pins, needles, knives and forks, pen-knives, ſnuff-boxes, ſhoe and knee buckles; knitting pins, braſs and ſteel thimbles, looking glaſſes, 6 by 8 window glaſs, quart bottles in hampers; two and three thread twine, grindſtones, marble chimney pieces and ſquares, heart and club ſteel; 8d. 10d. 12d 20d. and 24d. nails, deck and ſheathing nails, white waſh, hand, and ſhoe bruſhes; piemento, ginger, congo tea, new rice, Teneriffe wine, New-York rum; a parcel of deer ſkins, ſingle and double refined loaf ſugar, brandy and geneva in caſes and caſks, fine and common cordials in caſes, &c. &c. 69 72

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery for the Province of New-York, made on the 14th of March Inſtant, in a Suit between the Executors of Cornelius Coſine, Complainants, and Robert Murray and others, Truſtees of Jonas Wright, and James Jauncey and others Defendants,—Will be expoſed to Sale at public Auction, on Tueſday the 25th Day of April next, between the Hours of 12 and 2, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe,—A LOT OF GROUND, ſituate in the Eaſt-Ward of the City of New-York, fronting to, and bounded weſterly by Queen-Street, containing in the ſaid Front twenty-five Feet, northerly bounded by Wendell's-Street; containing on the Side towards the ſaid Street, and fronting thereunto, eighty-two Feet, eaſterly in the Rear, fifty-ſix Feet, and ſoutherly bounded by Ground, now or late of Thomas Montanye, containing on this Side from Front to Rear, One Hundred Feet; being Part of a large Lot of Ground conveyed to the ſaid Jonas Wright, by Cornelius Coſine.
(69 72) HENRY HOLLAND, Maſ. in Ch.

STEPHEN RAPALJE,
At Burling's-Slip, has for SALE, wholeſale and retail.

WEST-India Rum, Jamaica Spirits, Muſcovado Sugars, Meloſſes, Madeira, Teneriffe, and Fyal Wines; old Brandy and Geneva in Caſes and Caſks, Congo and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, race and ground Ginger, Loaf and Lump Sugar; beſt French Indigo, New-Orleans and Carolina, do. Powder and Shot; Cotton Wool, Velvet Corks, Scotch Snuff, Wool Cards, Writing & Wrapping Paper, Sealing Wax; a Quantity of new Rice, Whalebone, and a few Caſks Raiſins, &c. &c. He informs the Public that he intends keeping a conſtant Supply of the above Articles, and will ſell at the loweſt Rates or market Price. He alſo acquaints his Cuſtomers that he ſhall remove the firſt of May, in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, into the Houſe occupied as a Store for many Years paſt by Mr. John Proveſt. 69 72

A wet Nurſe,

A Woman with a good young breaſt of milk, that can be well recommended, is willing to go into a gentleman's family as a wet nurſe:——Inquire of the Printer. 97 70

TO BE SOLD, at private Sale;

A LOT of Land pleaſantly ſituated, in Shrewſburry, in the County of Monmouth, containing 35 acres on which is a very good orchard, and five acres of good meadow, alſo about two acres of wood land, (the remainder very good for all ſorts of grain and paſturing) all in very good fence. There is on the ſaid lot a very good dwelling houſe almoſt new, has two rooms with a ſhop and three fire places on the firſt floor, and two rooms on the next, finiſhed, and more unfiniſh'd; there is a good kitchen adjoining the houſe, a very good barn with three good ſtables in it, a ſtore houſe and a ſmoak houſe; before the door is a good well and a garden pail'd off, The whole very convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat, a tradeſman, tavern-keeper, or for a merchant (that buſineſs having been carried on there, for ſeveral years paſt) it being near to a mill, and but 4½ miles from a landing, from whence there may be a ready conveyance to New-York market; and it is about 2½ miles from Shrewſburry town, where there is plenty of fowl, fiſh, oyſters, clams &c. to be had in the ſeaſon: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Peter Voorheis on the premiſſes, or Henry Van Vleck, merchant, in Dock-Street, New-York, who will agree for the ſame on reaſonable terms. 67. 70.

The SHIP SUCCESS,
Joſeph Hodſon, Commander,

HAVING two Cabbins, and good Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail next Week for Cork: For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Hon. HENRY WHITE, Eſq; Merchant, or the Maſter, on board. 69 72

Twenty Shillings Reward,

LOST in Maiden Lane, the laſt Inſtant, March, a ſmall black and white Dog, of King Charles's Breed, and anſwers to the Name of Pompey: Whoever brings him to Lord Roſebill in Batteau-Street, or to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell, ſhall receive the above Reward. 68 91

RICHAR NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER from LONDON,

MAKES all Sorts of Stays and Jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg Waiſtcoats, and German Jackets and Slips, after the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Any Ladies uneaſy in their Shapes he fits without any Incumberance: Young Ladies and growing Miſſes inclining to caſts and riſings in their Hips and Shoulders, He Likewiſe accommodates by Methods approved of by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, from whence, by the Means of a Correſpondent he has ſettled there, he acquires the firſt Faſhions of the Court. He has had the Honour of working for ſeveral Ladies of Diſtinction both in England and this City, with univerſal Applauſe, and as he engages his Work to be preferable to any in this City, both for neatneſs and true fitting, he flatters himſelf that he has given entire Satisfaction. Ladies that reſide in the Country, by ſending their Meaſure, or the Lining of their old Stays, may be ſerved at the firſt Notice.

N. B. The ſaid Norris cuts whale-bone for Merchants and others, and ſells his bone at the loweſt Price. He returns his ſincere Thanks to all his good Cuſtomers, and hopes their good Word will not be wanting to promote his Buſineſs. He waits on Ladies at any Diſtance,—And is to be found next Door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, oppoſite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 69 72

PURSUANT to an order of the worſhipful Simon Johnſon, and Francis Filkin, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, of the City of New-York, upon the petition of Peter Low, of the ſaid city, an inſolvent debtor, and three fourths in value of his creditors; Notice is hereby given by the petitioners to all the creditors of the ſaid Peter Low, to ſhew cauſe before ſaid Judges, (if any they have, on Monday the 3d of April, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Simon Johnſon, Eſq; at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, (being the time and place appointed by the ſaid Judges) why an aſſignment of the ſaid Peter Low's eſtate, ſhould not be made unto James Jarvis, and Iſaac Stoutenburgh, junr. nominated and appointed by the ſaid petioners as truſtees, to receive the ſame for the benefit of all the creditors of the ſaid Peter Low, and the ſaid Peter Low be thereupon diſcharged of all his debts, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid petition, and the laws of this colony of New-York, in caſes of inſolvent debtors, made and provided; the ſaid Peter Low, and his petitioning creditors, having complied with the direction of the ſaid laws,

Dated New-York, March 29th 1769. 69 69

JAMES DEAS,
Peruke-Maker and Hair-Dreſſer,

IS removed to the Corner, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Bolton and Sigell's Tavern, near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where he has Lodgings to be let.

N. B. He has to ſell, Ladies beſt Tortoiſe-ſhell Combs, of all ſorts. 68—

IF any Family or Families would be willing to ſettle on the Iſland of St. Johns, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, on Lot N. 35 or Lot No. 64, by applying to the Printer hereof, may hear of advantageous Terms. Both the above Lots are good Soil, and well ſituated for a Fiſhery: Lot 35, hath 800 Acres of clear Land on it, and a Number of Houſes, with two Saw-Mills and a Griſt-Mill; and it is beſt interſected with Water of any Lot in the Place; the Bay of Trecadie, well known to Fiſhermen, belongs to this Lot. 68 71

Hackinſack, Feb. 3d, 1769.

THE Public is hereby informed that the Grammar School, near the town of Hackinſack is ſtill continued, and that a large, commodious and elegant edifice is erected for the better accommodation of the ſcholars.

The place is in all reſpects well calculated for a public ſchool. Boarding is as cheap, and as reaſonable as can be deſired: there is little opportunity of contracting vicious habits, and the inhabitants are ſo emulous to prevent them, that Peter Zabriſkie, Eſq; & other reſidents in the place, have voluntarily engaged to exert themſelves, in conjunction with the teacher, for the preſervation of the morals of the youth, and for checking the firſt ſymptoms of vice.

Notwithſtanding the malevolent inſinuations that have been induſtriouſly propagated with regard to the method of inſtruction practiſed by the ſubſcriber, ſeveral gentlemen both of abilities and figure, have expreſſed their higheſt approbation, both of the method of tuition and progreſs of the youth under his care: nor can he, by carefully obſerving the methods of others, find, that he has omitted any thing in his plan, (ſince he has had the liberty of chooſing for himſelf) which others have retained. But as he has not the talent of puffing himſelf into fame, he muſt leave the proof of his aſſiduity and diligence to the beſt teſt, experience.

He returns his moſt hearty thanks to thoſe who have already entruſted him with the education of their children, and hopes by his care and pains to merit the continuance of their favours.

Navigation, the Italian method of book-keeping, ſurveying and other branches of the mathematics, are alſo taught, at reaſonable rates, by The public's humble ſervant,
65 72 PETER WILSON.

SHRUB of the beſt Quality, and choice freſh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewiſe the beſt Tent Wine in Bottles, to be ſold by JOHN LAMB, oppoſite the Honourable Joſeph Reade's, in King-Street. 68 71

Lately imported, and to be ſold by
EDWARD LAIGHT,

A General Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, likewiſe all the Articles neceſſary to the Currying Buſineſs, and half tanned Leather, for the Uſe of Veſſels.

Said LAIGHT, has at preſent to diſpoſe of, a large Quantity of good Soal Leather.

New-York, January 5, 1769.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING opened his Day and Night School, informs the *reſpectable Public*, that he teaches the following Brances of Literature with Fidelity, viz. Orthography or *true Spelling*, Orthoephy or juſt Pronunciation, which the Pupil is taught, not by Precept alone; but by occular Example, and manual Application of ſome of the Organs of Speech, in ſuch a Manner, that he cannot avoid (if he tries) pronouncing whatever is required. Reading with proper Stops, Emphaſis, Cadence, Quantity and a Delivery, varied and governed by the Senſe. Writing is alſo carefully attended to, as will be evident to any who ſhall be pleaſed to inſpect the Progreſs of his Pupils; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, Menſuration of Superficies, Solids, &c. and that in a very familiar Method, well adapted to Mercantile Affairs. Merchants Accompts according to the moſt approved Method, by Charge and Diſcharge or Double Entry, illuſtrated by a Variety of Specimens, ſufficient to render the whole Syſtem familiar to the tendereſt Capacity. (63 66)

Hugh Hughes.

To be LET,

THE Houſe wherein John Van Derbilt, now lives, oppoſite the Fly-Market. (68 71) Inquire of ſaid JOHN VAN DERBILT.

To be SOLD,

A Plantation of very good Land, ſituated in Somerſet County, and Province of New-Jerſey, in the Forks of Lamarton, containing 300 Acres of very good Land, ten Acres whereof is excellent Meadow, (and more may be made) and 80 Acres very good Wood Land. There are on ſaid Plantation, a large Stone Houſe, a large Dutch Barn, and a good Orchard, containing 200 Apple Trees; the Buildings and Improvements all in good Repair and Order; ſaid Plantation lies about 11 Miles above Rariton Landing, within three Quarters of a Mile of the Mills formerly belonging to Mr. Andrew Leake, and within two Miles of the Mills of Mr. John Davis: Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes, who can give an indiſputable Title for the ſame. (68 71) PETER POOST.

New-Rochelle, Feb. 1ſt, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

LATELY ſettled in this place, a French clergyman, that can be well recommended, and has opened a grammar-ſchool, in the houſe late in the occupation of Mr. Abramſe, wherein he propoſes to teach the French language, together with geography, ancient and modern hiſtory, to the youth of both ſexes.—He alſo intends to teach the Latin and Greek tongues, with the claſſics, in order to fit for the college thoſe who are deſirous of this part of education:—Proper care will be taken of the pupils's morals, and they may be boarded on very reaſonable terms. The parents who will favour him with encouragement, may apply for further information, both in regard of the places of board, and manner of tuition, to the following gentlemen, viz. Judge Bleecker, and Captain Beſley, Meſſrs. Vallade and De Blea, or any other gentlemen of the place; and in New-York of Meſſrs. Anthony and John Bleecker, merchants. 66.—

City of *New-York, New Street*, (the Upper End)
October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,
CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER:

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public in general, that having ſerved a regular Clerkſhip to the Profeſſion of the Law in LONDON, and aſſiſted for four Years thereafter, the firſt Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired the juſt Knowledge of the above Buſineſs, and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner) *Deeds* for the abſolute Conveyance of Property, *Mortgages*, *Wills*, *Deeds of Gift*, *Articles of Copartnerſhip*, and all other Inſtruments of Writing, to ſuch Effect, as to prevent Diſputes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above. He would alſo aſſiſt Merchants, or others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commiſſion or Agreement. And will ſolicit Caſh, if upon indiſputable Security in this Province. The Subſcriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement from thoſe capacitated, as being truly willing to aſſiſt all in indigent Circumſtances, ſo far as may poſſibly prove in his Power. Any Favours conferred, will be moſt thankfully received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by

The Publick's truly obedient,
And very humble Servant,
CAVE JONES.

☞ *No evident Service rendered, no Reward requeſted. Strict Secrecy may be depended upon.*

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1370.

[THURSDAY APRIL 6, 1769.]

BOSTON, February 25.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

THIS Reply (*See the Governor's Reply to the second Addreſs of the Selectmen, in our laſt Supplement.*) is either wholly unintelligible, or a flat Contradiction to the former one. The Governor in that, had publickly declar'd that in his Opinion, the Town had nothing to apprehend but from its own Public Acts, and the Conduct of the Selectmen in their Publications. If any Thing may be gather'd from this laſt Reply, it is, that he did not *mean* to ſay, the Town had nothing to apprehend from ſome *other* Tranſactions.---But whatever he meant, this he certainly did ſay.——It is not eaſy to know, what the Governor means by *confining himſelf* in his Reply, to the Town as a Body, and to the Selectmen: Is not the Town intereſted in every Repreſentation, of the Conduct of its Inhabitants that muſt greatly affect its Welfare? Has it not already ſuffered, and greatly too, by a Repreſentation of the Tranſactions in March and June laſt; that muſt from its Effects, have been eſſentially different from that publiſh'd by his Majeſty's Council.——And is it not like to be ſtill farther injur'd by Depoſitions and Teſtimonies, taken in the moſt conceal'd Manner? It muſt however, ſooner or later, find a ſure Redreſs of theſe Wrongs, in the Juſtice of our gracious Sovereign, and the Britiſh Parliament.

Feb. 27. Our former Predictions of what would be the unhappy Effects of quartering Troops in this Town, have been too fully verified: They are now moſt wretchedly debauched, and their Licentiouſneſs daily increaſing; a particular Enumeration of Inſtances thereof, would be as tedious, as it is painful.——Two Women the other Evening, to avoid the *Solicitations* and *Inſults* of a Soldier, took Refuge in a Houſe, at the South End of the Town; the Soldier was ſo audacious, as to enter with them: The Cries of Diſtreſs, brought the Maſter of the Family into the Entry with a Candle,; and before he could know the Occaſion of the Noiſe, he received, a Stroke from the Soldier with his Cutlaſs, which brought him to the Ground, where he lay Senſeleſs for ſome Time, and ſuffered the Loſs of a Quart of his Blood.——Another Woman not happening to pleaſe ſome Soldiers, received a conſiderable Wound on her Head with a Cutlaſs; and a 3rd. Woman preſuming to ſcream, when laid hold of by a Soldier, had a Bayonet run through her Cheek: A Number of Perſons paſſing the North Watch Houſe, were hailed by the Centry; on their refuſing to anſwer, the Watchmen went out, when they perceived three Officers with drawn Swords, who with bad Language groſsly inſulted them.—Two other Officers paſſing by the Dock-Watch, being hailed were ſo very profane and abuſive in their Language, that the Watchmen went out to them, When one of thoſe Officers drew his Sword, and ſwore he would run the Man through that ſhould come near; they ſoon came to Blows, by one of which the Spear of a Watchman's Pole was broken, however the Officers ſoon fled, and the Watchmen could not overtake them, neither have they been able to make a Diſcovery who were the Aſſailants. But a ſtill more extraordinary Inſult upon the Citizens, was made the other Night: It ſeems that it was wrongly apprehended, that an Officer's Dog had been ſhot by one Mr. Hemmingway, living near Winiſimmit Ferry: To revenge the Death of this Animal, upon the ſuppoſed Murderer, Lieutenant M——t of the 14th. Regiment, with a Number of armed Soldiers, entered Hemmingway's Houſe, which they ſearched and ranſacked; threatning to be the Death of any Man they ſhould find there, to the no ſmall Terror and Diſtreſs of the Women and Children of the Family: Thoſe Offenders have been apprehended, and taken before Richard Dana, and John Ruddock, Eſqrs. two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace, and have by them, been bound over to the Court of Aſſize, to be held next Month, then to anſwer to the Charges which ſhall be brought againſt them——But notwithſtanding thoſe Offenders were thus dealt with! It did not deter ſome Soldiers the next, and ſeveral ſucceeding Nights, from inſulting ſaid Houſe with Stones and Brick Bats, firing off Guns, &c. thereby renewing the Terror of thoſe belonging to the Family, and and greatly diſturbing the whole Neighbourhood.

Feb. 28. We have Advice from Halifax, that G——r C——p——ll, having returned from Boſton without Suceeſs, Mr. Frankland, their Lieutenant Governor, has ſailed from thence for England; and that the chief Deſign of this Voyage at this Seaſon, is to make Repreſentation to Government, of the diſtreſſing Circumſtances of that Province, occaſioned by the Withdraw of the King's Troops, and Ships of War, and alſo perſonal Application, that thoſe Ships and Troops, may be replaced by others, in order to prevent the Settlers from leaving that Colony, and to ſecure the Town of Halifax, againſt any ſudden Surpriſe, upon the breaking out of a new War, which they are very apprehenſive of.

March, 1. In Meſſrs Mein, and Flemming's Paper of the 20th Inſtant, there is this Article. "That the Centinel ſtationed near Oliver's Dock, on the Night of the 14th Inſt. ſaw the Men who its ſuppoſed broke into Mr. Gray's Store, making the Attempt; But his Orders being not to challenge any Perſon unleſs an attack was made upon himſelf or on the Houſe, at which he was ſtationed; like a good Soldier he acted agreeable to his Orders."——The Intent of inſerting this, was without Doubt, to *inſinuate* how *uſeful* our Military Guards might be for the Protection of the Town in the Night, and the impropriety of diſputing their Right of challenging the Inhabitants, which has occaſioned its being laid aſide. It is but juſt however to obſerve, that the Centry mentioned above, was actually taken off from the Houſe at Oliver's Dock, in the Morning of ſaid Day, and no one has been placed there ſince; and that it is notorious that there has not lately been a Robbery or Houſe-breaking in Town, in which ſome Soldiers were not either the Principals or Accomplices.

March, 2. A Court of Admiralty relative to Mr. Hancock's Libels, ſat Yeſterday.——It is ſaid the Judge has given his Decree upon the Queſtion mentioned, in our laſt Journal.——And it is ſaid that the Purport of it is, that conſidering the Uſage of the Court, and the Inconveniencies that would attend the Introduction of the Rules of Civil Law, in Caſes of this Nature, he decreed the Queſtion to be withdrawn.——As to the *Uſage* of the Court, it might be obſerved, that there can *be none eſtabliſhed* becauſe there never was *ſuch a Caſe* in any Court of Admiralty, in the World; nor in *any other Court*, for it is confidently affirmed that no Proſecution for Penalties and treble Damages, was ever known in England even in the *Exchequer*; the Officers there *contenting themſelves* with the confiſcating of Ship and Cargo if they can catch them; which, is no Doubt the moſt natural Puniſhment of illegal Importation——So that it is not eaſy to comprehend, by what Uſage this Queſtion is determined, as to the *Inconveniencies*; theſe have not been ſufficient to deter the Court from introducing *Interrogatories*, into ſuch Caſes, which are *unknown* to the Common Law, and are odious to Engliſhmen; from ſetting at one Place and another, at one Time or another as Pleaſure directs, or Policy, or Convenience dictates, without any ſuch *regular Adjournments*, as in all Courts of Common Law, are neceſſary ——From iſſuing *compulſory* Citations againſt Witneſſes——From ordering Perſons to be *arreſted* and held *to high Bail* to anſwer before the Court *immediately*, without any number of Days allowed as at Common Law, to *compromiſe the Suit* or prepare *for Defence:* in all theſe Caſes, the Court has adopted the Rules of the *Civil Law*, in Trials of Matters, the Juriſdiction of which is given it by Act of Parliament.——Now where is the *Criterion* but in *the Judge's Will*, to diſtinguiſh which Rules of the Civil Law *ſhall*, and which *ſhall not* be adopted by the Court?——If the *Inconveniencies* have not been ſufficient to prevent Witneſſes from being examined upon *Interrogatories*, and the Party from being *compelled* to take the Oath of Calumny, as in the Caſe lately at S——Carolina; if a Caſe ſhould happen that ſhould require it, or if the C——m——rs ſhould give their Mandate to the Court, ſuppoſing them *hereafter* to get a Judge fit for the Purpoſe, why might he not gently put *Parties* or *Witneſſes* to the Torture, and extend them on the Rack? Donec eorum rumpuntur Nervi, et Venæ in Sanguinis Fluenta prorumpunt. It is reported that the Advocates for Mr. Hancock, had no Solicitude about the Queſtion they put to the Witneſs, but they thought that if the Court would proceed by ſuch Rules of the Civil Law, *as pleaſed the Officers of Revenue*, they had a Right to *ſuch Rules* of the ſame Law, *as made in Favour of Mr. Hancock.*

March 3 The laſt Month was inſerted in this Journal, the Votes and Reſolutions of the Aſſembly of Georgia, which reflect much Honour on themſelves and give great Satisfaction to the Friends of Liberty; as they hereby perceive the Union of the Colonies to be complete; an Event which muſt in a ſhort Space of time be productive of the happieſt Conſequences. The Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives for this Province has juſt received the following Letter.

Georgia Commons Houſe of Aſſembly Dec. 24, 1768.

SIR,

In Obedience to the Reſolution of this Houſe, of which I incloſe a Copy, I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that this Houſe, truly ſenſible of the importance of the Matters contained in your Letter to them of the 11th of Feb. 1768. and of the Motives which induced your Houſe to communicate them by that Letter, entirely approve of the Meaſures purſued by your Houſe to obtain Redreſs of our common Grievances, and alſo of the Method by them taken to communicate thoſe Meaſures to the other Provinces on the Continent. Having thus fulfilled the Orders of the Houſe, I ſhall only add that I ſincerely wiſh and hope our moſt gracious Sovereign, by equitably attending to the united Repreſentations of his American Subjects, will remove every impediment to that Harmony and Union which ought to, and I truſt ever will ſubſiſt, between our Mother Country and the Colonies.

Signed, M. JONES, Speaker.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

Jan. 16. They write from St. Auguſtine, that two of the People called Crackers, met the Son of Nipke a Creek Warriour of Note, on St. John's River, and killed him, poſſeſſing themſelves of his Houſe, &c. His Excellency Governor Grant, immediately took the proper Steps for apprehending the Murderers, two of whom were taken and bro't into St. Auguſtine, where being found guilty one of them has been hanged, and thereby, it is hoped, the bad Conſequences of ſuch Outrages prevented.

Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, returned ſome time ago from his Embaſſy to the Northward, having concluded a firm Peace with the Delawares and Shawaneſe.

They write from Weſt-Florida, that Governor Elliott was not arrived, but daily expected in the Trial Sloop of War; and that his Honour Lieutenant Governor Browne had diſſolved the Aſſembly of that Province. Affairs continue in the ſame State as formerly at New Orleans.

The War between the Creeks and Choctaws, is carried on with great Inveteracy. The latter have ſent the former a Challenge to meet them Man for Man, and decide their Differences in one pitched Battle.

February 20.

The Spaniſh Ship of War, and every other Veſſel belonging to that Nation, have quitted New-Orleans, where the Inhabitants have ſworn never to admit a Spaniard amongſt them. M. Garric, Clerk of the Superiour Council, with the other two Deputies to the French King, after being obliged to put back to repair their Veſſel, ſailed for France the 12th of laſt Month.

ALL perſons indebted to Capt. Peter Dobſon, are deſired to make immediate payment, to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have any demands, to bring in their accounts to 66 69 EDWARD LAIGHT.

DESERTD,

FROM his Majeſty's ſixteenth regiment of foot, now quartered at New-York, the ninth day of March 1769, viz.

John Bullfinch, aged thirty five years,, five feet ſeven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, round ſhoulder'd, well limb'd, by trade a labourer, born in Cloneſs north of Ireland.

Robert Claire, aged twenty three years, five feet eight inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, dark brown eyes, brown hair, ſtraight and well made, born in the city of Dublin, in Ireland, by trade a ſtocking-weaver.

James Broom, aged twenty nine years, five feet ſix inches high, freſh complexion, brown eyes, light brown hair, a little in-kneed, ſmall limb'd, round ſhoulder'd, with a ſtoope in his walk, by trade a cuttler, born in Birmingham, England; they went off in their regimentals.

Whoever apprehends the above deſerters, or any of them, and lodges him or them in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive as a reward, twenty ſhillings ſterl. for each, (over and above what is allowed by act of parliament for the apprehending deſerters) by applying to the commanding officer of ſaid regiment at New-York.

Any perſon who communicates ſuch information to Colonel Robinſon, as will enable him to apprehend any of the three deſerters, ſhall have the ſame reward, and the names of the perſons who give ſuch notice, ſhall be carefully concealed, March 18th 1769. 67. 70.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1370.

[THURSDAY APRIL 6, 1769.]

BOSTON, February 25.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

THIS Reply *(See the Governor's Reply to the second Addreſs of the Selectmen, in our laſt Supplement.)* is either wholly unintelligible, or a flat Contradiction to the former one. The Governor in that, had publickly declar'd that in his Opinion, the Town had nothing to apprehend but from its own Public Acts, and the Conduct of the Selectmen in their Publications. If any Thing may be gather'd from this laſt Reply, it is, that he did not *mean* to ſay, the Town had nothing to apprehend from ſome *other* Tranſactions.---But whatever he meant, this he certainly did ſay.——It is not eaſy to know, what the Governor means by *confining himſelf* in his Reply, to the Town as a Body, and to the Selectmen: Is not the Town intereſted in every Repreſentation, of the Conduct of its Inhabitants that muſt greatly affect its Welfare? Has it not already ſuffered, and greatly too, by a Repreſentation of the Tranſactions in March and June laſt; that muſt from its Effects, have been eſſentially different from that publiſh'd by his Majeſty's Council.——And is it not like to be ſtill farther injur'd by Depoſitions and Teſtimonies, taken in the moſt conceal'd Manner? It muſt however, ſooner or later, find a ſure Redreſs of theſe Wrongs, in the Juſtice of our gracious Sovereign, and the Britiſh Parliament.

Feb. 27. Our former Predictions of what would be the unhappy Effects of quartering Troops in this Town, have been too fully verified: They are now moſt wretchedly debauched, and their Licentiouſneſs daily increaſing; a particular Enumeration of Inſtances thereof, would be as tedious, as it is painful.——Two Women the other Evening, to avoid the *Solicitations* and *Inſults* of a Soldier, took Refuge in a Houſe, at the South End of the Town; the Soldier was ſo audacious, as to enter with them: The Cries of Diſtreſs, brought the Maſter of the Family into the Entry with a Candle,; and before he could know the Occaſion of the Noiſe, he received, a Stroke from the Soldier with his Cutlaſs, which brought him to the Ground, where he lay Senſeleſs for ſome Time, and ſuffered the Loſs of a Quart of his Blood.——Another Woman not happening to pleaſe ſome Soldiers, received a conſiderable Wound on her Head with a Cutlaſs; and a 3rd. Woman preſuming to ſcream, when laid hold of by a Soldier, had a Bayonet run through her Cheek: A Number of Perſons paſſing the North Watch Houſe, were hailed by the Centry; on their refuſing to anſwer, the Watchmen went out, when they perceived three Officers with drawn Swords, who with bad Language groſsly inſulted them.—Two other Officers paſſing by the Dock-Watch, being hailed were ſo very profane and abuſive in their Language, that the Watchmen went out to them, When one of thoſe Officers drew his Sword, and ſwore he would run the Man through that ſhould come near; they ſoon came to Blows, by one of which the Spear of a Watchman's Pole was broken, however the Officers ſoon fled, and the Watchmen could not overtake them, neither have they been able to make a Diſcovery who were the Aſſailants. But a ſtill more extraordinary Inſult upon the Citizens, was made the other Night: It ſeems that it was wrongly apprehended, that an Officer's Dog had been ſhot by one Mr. Hemmingway, living near Winiſimmit Ferry: To revenge the Death of this Animal, upon the ſuppoſed Murderer, Lieutenant M———t of the 14th. Regiment, with a Number of armed Soldiers, entered Hemmingway's Houſe, which they ſearched and ranſacked; threatning to be the Death of any Man they ſhould find there, to the no ſmall Terror and Diſtreſs of the Women and Children of the Family: Thoſe Offenders have been apprehended, and taken before Richard Dana, and John Ruddock, Eſqrs. two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace, and have by them, been bound over to the Court of Aſſize, to be held next Month, then to anſwer to the Charges which ſhall be brought againſt them———But notwithſtanding thoſe Offenders were thus dealt with! It did not deter ſome Soldiers the next, and ſeveral ſucceeding Nights, from inſulting ſaid Houſe with Stones and Brick Bats, firing off Guns, &c. thereby renewing the Terror of thoſe belonging to the Family, and and greatly diſturbing the whole Neighbourhood.

Feb. 28. We have Advice from Halifax, that G———r C——p——ll, having returned from Boſton without Suceeſs, Mr. Frankland, their Lieutenant Governor, has ſailed from thence for England; and that the chief Deſign of this Voyage at this Seaſon, is to make Repreſentation to Government, of the diſtreſſing Circumſtances of that Province, occaſioned by the Withdraw of the King's Troops, and Ships of War, and alſo perſonal Application, that thoſe Ships and Troops, may be replaced by others, in order to prevent the Settlers from leaving that Colony, and to ſecure the Town of Halifax, againſt any ſudden Surpriſe, upon the breaking out of a new War, which they are very apprehenſive of.

March, 1. In Meſſrs Mein, and Flemming's Paper of the 20th Inſtant, there is this Article. "That the Centinel ſtationed near Oliver's Dock, on the Night of the 14th Inſt. ſaw the Men who its ſuppoſed broke into Mr. Gray's Store, making the Attempt; But his Orders being not to challenge any Perſon unleſs an attack was made upon himſelf or on the Houſe, at which he was ſtationed; like a good Soldier he acted agreeable to his Orders."———The Intent of inſerting this, was without Doubt, to *inſinuate* how *uſeful* our Military Guards might be for the Protection of the Town in the Night, and the impropriety of diſputing their Right of challenging the Inhabitants, which has occaſioned its being laid aſide. It is but juſt however to obſerve, that the Centry mentioned above, was actually taken off from the Houſe at Oliver's Dock, in the Morning of ſaid Day, and no one has been placed there ſince; and that it is notorious that there has not lately been a Robbery or Houſe-breaking in Town, in which ſome Soldiers were not either the Principals or Accomplices.

March, 2. A Court of Admiralty relative to Mr. Hancock's Libels, ſat Yeſterday.———It is ſaid the Judge has given his Decree upon the Queſtion mentioned, in our laſt Journal.——— And it is ſaid that the Purport of it is, that conſidering the Uſage of the Court, and the Inconveniencies that would attend the Introduction of the Rules of Civil Law, in Caſes of this Nature, he decreed the Queſtion to be withdrawn.——As to the *Uſage* of the Court, it might be obſerved, that there can *be none eſtabliſhed* becauſe there never was *ſuch a Caſe* in any Court of Admiralty, in the World; nor in *any other Court*, for it is confidently affirmed that no Proſecution for Penalties and treble Damages, was ever known in England even in the *Exchequer*; the Officers there *contenting themſelves* with the confiſcating of Ship and Cargo if they can catch them; which, is no Doubt the moſt natural Puniſhment of illegal Importation———So that it is not eaſy to comprehend, by what Uſage this Queſtion is determined, as to the *Inconveniencies*; theſe have not been ſufficient to deter the Court from introducing *Interrogatories*, into ſuch Caſes, which are *unknown* to the Common Law, and are odious to Engliſhmen; from ſetting at one Place and another, at one Time or another as Pleaſure directs, or Policy, or Convenience dictates, without any ſuch *regular Adjournments*, as in all Courts of Common Law, are neceſſary ———From iſſuing *compulſory* Citations againſt Witneſſes——From ordering Perſons to be *arreſted* and held *to high Bail* to anſwer before the Court *immediately*, without any number of Days allowed as at Common Law, to *compromiſe the Suit* or prepare *for Defence:* in all theſe Caſes, the Court has adopted the Rules of the *Civil Law*, in Trials of Matters, the Juriſdiction of which is given it by Act of Parliament.——Now where is the *Criterion* but in *the Judge's Will*, to diſtinguiſh which Rules of the Civil Law *ſhall*, and which *ſhall not* be adopted by the Court?——If the *Inconveniencies* have not been ſufficient to prevent Witneſſes from being examined upon *Interrogatories*, and the Party from being *compelled* to take the Oath of Calumny, as in the Caſe lately at S——Carolina; if a Caſe ſhould happen that ſhould require it, or if the C——m——rs ſhould give their Mandate to the Court, ſuppoſing them *hereafter* to get a Judge fit for the Purpoſe, why might he not gently put *Parties* or *Witneſſes* to the Torture, and extend them on the Rack? Donec eorum rumpuntur Nervi, et Venæ in Sanguinis Fluenta prorumpunt. It is reported that the Advocates for Mr. Hancock, had no Solicitude about the Queſtion they put to the Witneſs, but they thought that if the Court would proceed by ſuch Rules of the Civil Law, *as pleaſed the Officers of Revenue*, they had a Right to *ſuch Rules* of the ſame Law, *as made in Favour of Mr. Hancock.*

March 3 The laſt Month was inſerted in this Journal, the Votes and Reſolutions of the Aſſembly of Georgia, which reflect much Honour on themſelves and give great Satisfaction to the Friends of Liberty; as they hereby perceive the Union of the Colonies to be complete; an Event which muſt in a ſhort Space of time be productive of the happieſt Conſequences. The Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives for this Province has juſt received the following Letter.

Georgia Commons Houſe of Aſſembly Dec. 24, 1768.

SIR,

In Obedience to the Reſolution of this Houſe, of which I incloſe a Copy, I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that this Houſe, truly ſenſible of the importance of the Matters contained in your Letter to them of the 11th of Feb. 1768. and of the Motives which induced your Houſe to communicate them by that Letter, entirely approve of the Meaſures purſued by your Houſe to obtain Redreſs of our common Grievances, and alſo of the Method by them taken to communicate thoſe Meaſures to the other Provinces on the Continent. Having thus fulfilled the Orders of the Houſe, I ſhall only add that I ſincerely wiſh and hope our moſt gracious Sovereign, by equitably attending to the united Repreſentations of his American Subjects, will remove every impediment to that Harmony and Union which ought to, and I truſt ever will ſubſiſt, between our Mother Country and the Colonies.

Signed, M. JONES, Speaker.

CHARLES-TOWN, South-Carolina,

Jan. 16. They write from St. Auguſtine, that two of the People called Crackers, met the Son of Nipke a Creek Warriour of Note, on St. John's River, and killed him, poſſeſſing themſelves of his Houſe, &c. His Excellency Governor Grant, immediately took the proper Steps for apprehending the Murderers, two of whom were taken and bro't into St. Auguſtine, where being found guilty one of them has been hanged, and thereby, it is hoped, the bad Conſequences of ſuch Outrages prevented.

Attakullakulla, or the Little Carpenter, returned ſome time ago from his Embaſſy to the Northward, having concluded a firm Peace with the Delawares and Shawaneſe.

They write from Weſt-Florida, that Governor Elliott was not arrived, but daily expected in the Trial Sloop of War; and that his Honour Lieutenant Governor Browne had diſſolved the Aſſembly of that Province. Affairs continue in the ſame State as formerly at New Orleans.

The War between the Creeks and Choctaws, is carried on with great Inveteracy. The latter have ſent the former a Challenge to meet them Man for Man, and decide their Differences in one pitched Battle.

February 20.

The Spaniſh Ship of War, and every other Veſſel belonging to that Nation, have quitted New-Orleans, where the Inhabitants have ſworn never to admit a Spaniard amongſt them. M. Garric, Clerk of the Superiour Council, with the other two Deputies to the French King, after being obliged to put back to repair their Veſſel, ſailed for France the 12th of laſt Month.

ALL perſons indebted to Capt. Peter Dobſon, are deſired to make immediate payment, to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe who have any demands, to bring in their accounts to 66 69 EDWARD LAIGHT.

DESERTD,

FROM his Majeſty's ſixteenth regiment of foot, now quartered at New-York, the ninth day of March 1769, viz.

John Bullfinch, aged thirty five years,, five feet ſeven inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, round ſhoulder'd, well limb'd, by trade a labourer, born in Cloneſs north of Ireland.

Robert Claire, aged twenty three years, five feet eight inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, dark brown eyes, brown hair, ſtraight and well made, born in the city of Dublin, in Ireland, by trade a ſtocking-weaver.

James Broom, aged twenty nine years, five feet ſix inches high, freſh complexion, brown eyes, light brown hair, a little in-kneed, ſmall limb'd, round ſhoulder'd, with a ſtoope in his walk, by trade a cuttler, born in Birmingham, England; they went off in their regimentals.

Whoever apprehends the above deſerters, or any of them, and lodges him or them in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive as a reward, twenty ſhillings ſterl. for each, (over and above what is allowed by act of parliament for the apprehending deſerters) by applying to the commanding officer of ſaid regiment at New-York.

Any perſon who communicates ſuch information to Colonel Robinſon, as will enable him to apprehend any of the three deſerters, ſhall have the ſame reward, and the names of the perſons who give ſuch notice, ſhall be carefully concealed, March 18th 1769. 67. 70.

To be SOLD by

PETER GOELET,

At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square, wholsale and retail, at the moſt reaſonable Rates;

NAILS, tacks, brads and clouts; ſmiths anvils, viſes, beck-irons, ſledges and hammers; files, raſps, mill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws; carpenters, blackſmiths, gunſmiths, goldſmiths, watchmakers, and ſhoemakers tools; braſs and iron locks, bolts, hinges, and every other article for building; all ſorts of braſſes for cabinet work, bliſter'd and faggot ſteel, ſheet iron, iron hoops, ſnuff, copperas, tongs and ſhovels, grid-irons, frying pans, &c. chimney hooks, cloke pins, braſs and iron candleſticks, branches; a very large and neat aſſortment of knives and forks, pocket and penknives, ſciſſars, razers; ſilver, pinchbeck, and other buckles, needles, pins, combs, beſt fiſhing tackling, fiſh hooks; writing paper, braſs and iron wire, chapes and tongues, pound beeds, Neuremburgh ſalve, Harlem oil; waſſel irons, garden ſpades, ſhovels and ſhears; a great aſſortment of brushes and wool combs, wool cards, corn mills, ſcithes; paint, ſpectacles, ſheep ſhears, ſheet lead, together with a very great and general aſſortment of other articles. 68 71

WHEREAS the Copartnerſhip of Parſons and Willets, is diſſolved by the death of Samuel Willets; all perſons therefore who have any demands on ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be paid,—and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid copartnerſhip, whoſe accounts are become due, are requeſted to pay the ſame to James Parſons, the ſurviver,—by whom the buſineſs is carried on as uſual, in the ſame ſtore, at the corner of Burling's-ſlip.——And has now on hand, an aſſortment of dry goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.——Alſo a quantity of Weſt-India rum, beef and pork, bohea tea, indigo, ginger and turpentine. 67 70

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Weſt-Cheſter, in the province of New-York, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of More-Town, on Onion River, mentioned in the charter for ſaid townſhip, to be in the province of New-Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip: This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet at the houſe of Benjamin Cloſe in Salem, in ſaid county, on the third tueſday in April next at one of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider and agree about laying out ſaid Townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting.

Dated at Bedford March 13th 1769.

67. 69. LEWIS M'DONALD, juſtice of peace.

DESERTED, when on furloe, from his Majeſty's 34th Regiment now quarterell at Philadelphia, Samuel Alsford, aged 40 years, five feet, ſeven inches high, brown complexion, dark brown hair, dark eyes, much pitted with the ſmall pox, by trade a gardener; born in the pariſh of Fiſhington, (Saliſbury, England:) He had on his regimental coat, and new buckſkin breeches.—— Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall receive as a reward, twenty ſhilling ſterling, (over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, for apprehending deſerters) by applying to the commanding officer of ſaid regiment at Philadelphia.

N. B. The above named deſerter is famous for ſhewing the dexterity of hand, when he generally takes the name of Ford. 67 70

To be SOLD, by

JONATHAN HAMPTON,

In CHAPEL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oppoſite Captain Andrew Law's;

A Large and neat Aſſortment of Windſor Chairs made in the beſt and neateſt Manner, & well painted, viz. High back'd, low back'd and Sack-back'd Chairs and Settees, or double ſeated, fit for Piazza or Gardens,—Children's dining and low Chairs, &c.

N. B. As the above HAMPTON intends conſtantly to keep a large Number of all Sorts of the above Chairs by him for Sale, all Perſons wanting ſuch, may depend on being ſupplied with any Quantity, Wholeſale or Retail, at reaſonable Rates. 65 72

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of land lying in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, Eaſt New-Jerſey; containing about ſix hundred acres, on which is a good houſe, barn three orchards, and upwards of three hundred acres of cleared upland and meadow. The ſaid tract is ſo ſituated, that it will anſwer to make three farms or ſettlements; ſo that there may be a ſufficient quantity of clear upland and meadow, and plenty of good timber to each part: The whole would ſuit any gentleman or farmer; the moſt part good land, lying in a good neighbourhood, a healthy pleaſant place, and as beautiful a proſpect, as perhaps any in the province. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe, may have the whole, or either of the parts, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives on the premiſes, JOHN ANDERSON.

Alſo to be ſold, a tract of land lying in ſaid Freehold, belonging to Joſeph Newton, jun containing as is ſuppoſed, about ſixty acres, the moſt part cleared, having on it a good orchard, houſe, barn, and ſmith's ſhop (being a ſuitable place for a blackſmith, having been occupied by blackſmiths upwards of fifty years.) Alſo near two hundred acres of wood land lying about a mile diſtant from the ſame.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber for further particulars. (97 70) JOHN ANDERSON.

SAMUEL BROORE, and Co.

Have the following Goods to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in New-York, viz.

BROAD cloth in half pieces of all colours
Yard wide frizes and ſcarnoughts
Penniſtons & half thicks
Emboſſed ſerges
White ſwanſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Brown, blue and mix'd forreſt cloth
Black Manchester velvet, drab and blue do.
Half yard & half ell laſtings
Black figur'd drawloys
Thickſet and dy'd pillow
Black ſattinets
Stocking breeches pieces
Men's women's & children's ſtockings
¼ and yard wide cotton checks, yard and ¼, and 6-4 do.
8 nail, 10 nail, ½, ⅞ and yard wide check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do.
Spotted handanoes
Bed bunts
Striped damaſcus
Striped holland
Tammies, durants and callimancoes of all colours
Plain Venetian poplins
Striped do.
Flower'd do.
Meckinburghs
Check'd & ſtriped camblet
Brocaded durants, and a large aſſortment of other handſome figur'd ſtuffs
London camblets
Plain and figur'd ribbons
¼ and yard wide Iriſh linens
Dowlas
Engliſh and Scotch oznaburgs
⅞, and yard wide plain lawn
¼ and yard wide cambrick
⅛, yard wide, 5-4 and 6-4 ſtriped & flower'd lawn
Needle work'd lawn
Needle work'd lawn aprons and ruffles
Strip'd & flower'd border'd Keuting handkerchiefs
Plain black gauze
Flower'd white do.
Black taffaties
Sattin pelong
Black and green narrow Perſian
Black bombazeen
Black ſilk crape
Silverets and miſſionets
Beſt Belladine ſewing ſilks
London quality
Shoe binding
Scotch thread of all numbers
Silk ferrits
Silk and hair and ſcarf twiſt
Baſket buttons
Silk and hair and ſcarf do. of all colours
Black trolly lace
Cap lace
Scarlet cord
Knee garters
Double purple calicoes
Womens and children's fans
Women's ſhoes
Wares beſt Scotch ſnuff
Men's caſtor and felt hats
Women's gloves and mits
Men's gloves
Black and colour'd worſted mits
Cloves, mace,
Cinamon, nutmegs
Clouting diaper
Ruſſia do.
Diaper table cloths
Ruſſia ſheeting and drilling
Men's cotton and worſted caps
Large and ſmall pins
Needles, common and White Chapel
Buckram
Saddle cloth
9-8 and 5-4 Iriſh ſheeting
Colour'd threads
Black ſilk cravats
Writing paper
Bonnet paper
Striped blankets
Necklaces & black beeds of various ſorts
Large bibles
Teſtaments,
Primers
Fiſher's Young Man's beſt Companion
Entick's dictionary
One quire blank books
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Looking glaſſes
Bone & ſham buck knives and forks
Ebony handle, ſilver cap'd do. in caſes
Carving knives & forks
Cutteaux, butcher's knives,
Pen knives
Spotted handle do.
Taylor's ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenter's hammers
Shoemaker's do.
Lathing do.
Bellowſes
Gimblets dd. worm & common
Spike do. and
Tap bores
½ inch, ⅝ inch, ¾ inch, inch ⅞, & inch ½ augers
Compaſſes, common and ſteel pointed
Iron candleſticks
Braſs ball'd do.
H and HL hinges
Table do.
Dovetail do.
Butt do. cheſt do.
Cruet frames
Shoe pincers and Nippers
Shoe knives
Stamp'd and common awl blades,
Cloſing do.
Pegging do.
Awl hafts
Thumb latches
Cubboard locks
Cheſt do.
Double ſpring do.
Pad do. ſplinter do. ſtock do.
Plain irons
Broad and narrow Chizzels,
Mortice do.
Boſton do.
Paring do.
Gouges
Common hand ſaws
Steel plate do. tenon do. ſaſh do.
Dovetail ſaws
Compaſs do.
Taylor's thimbles
Women's do.
Snuff boxes
Pinchbeck ſhoe & knee buckles,
Steel ſhoe & knee do.
Hard metal do.
Horſewhips
Iron ſcrews
Braſs cocks, with or without keys
Steel ſnuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutcheons
Braſs hinges
Braſs nobs
Braſs and copper warming pans
Temple ſpectacles
17 by 9 window glaſs
Threeſquare, half round & flat files
Raſps
Coarſe and fine tooth horn combs
Ivory do.
Razors
Fiſh hooks large and ſmall
Pencils
Sithes and ſickles
Pewter table ſpoons
Tea do.
Three pint bottles
Corks
Battin brads
Trunk nails
Hob nails
5 oz. 8 oz. and 14 oz. tacks
Spring bolts
Fine round do. from 4 to 9 inches
Iron ſquares
Curtain rings
Hooks and hinges
Chimney hooks
Braſs cloak pins
Japan'd do.
Key rings
Deſk ſuits
Rat & mouſe traps
Iron wire
Sleeve buttons of all ſorts
Gunter ſcales
Drawing knives
Lacquer'd and gilt buttons
Hard metal do.
Horn do.
Braſs pepper boxes
Braſs tuff nails
Girth buckles
Large and ſmall white ſetts
Braſs caſtors
Table ketches
Bell bolts
Braſs and ſteel watch keys
Watch ſeals
Wool cards
Marking irons
Stone ſleeve buttons ſet in ſilver
Paſte ear-rings
Mock garnets ſtone ſet in do.
Stone ſet hair pins
Smelling bottles
Coral bells
Hooks and eyes
Green ſilk purſes
Ivory bodkins
Bone nutmeg graters
Morocco pocket books
Rings for neck-laces
Chryſtal boſom buckles
Men's & women's ſtirrop irons
Nails
Curry combs
Spaniſh whiting
Cart boxes
Frying pans
Sheathing paper
&c. &c. &c.

City of New-York, } ſs. ROBERT PLACE, of ſaid city, mariner, being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, that the report which now prevails, of his being an informer, is utterly falſe and without foundation, and that he never did, nor intended to inform againſt any perſon, or his property. ROBERT PLACE.

Sworn the 14th Day of March, 1769, before me B. BLAGGE.

As the above falſe and malicious report may be very injurious to me and my family, any perſon who will let me know the firſt author of it, will greatly oblige me

ROBERT PLACE.

Perry, Hays & Sherbrooke,

Have for Sale,

A Few Hogſheads of choice new HEMP SEED 65 69

RUN away from me the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Fellow, named Dick, it is likely he will try to get to Sea, as he has been two Voyages to Liſbon; he ſpeaks good Engliſh, was born in New-England, and it is ſuppoſed he will go that Way; he is about five Feet ſeven Inches high, very broad ſhouldered, a little bandy leg'd, a very flat Noſe, and has loſt one of his under Teeth: Had on when he went away, a grey Jacket and Trowſers, but it is ſuppoſed he will change his Clothes: Whoever takes him up in this City, ſhall have Three Dollars, and if out, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by me

SUSANNA M'DONALD.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are forbid to carry off or harbour him at their Peril.

New-York, March 23d. 1769. 68 71

MICHAEL POREE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

IN order to remedy the various complaints incidental to the teeth and gums, takes this method to inform the gentry and public in general, That he makes and fits natural teeth, and artificial ones, from a ſingle tooth to a whole ſet, to appear as well, and be as eaſy and uſeful as real teeth: Likewiſe cleans teeth, and draws ſtumps, in the eaſieſt and beſt manner.——He ſells a PREPARATION for cleaning and preſerving the teeth and gums;—likewiſe cures the ſcurvy. He has a potion which is excellent for curing all diſorders in the mouth, eradicating every degree of ſcurvy in the gums; preſerving the teeth from decaying, and rendering them beautiful, white and ſound. He lodges at Mrs. Cornwall's, two doors from the back of the old city-hall, in New-York.

ADVICE to the PUBLIC.

The Number of patients now under Dr. Forget's Care, in Philadelphia, prevents his viſiting the different parts of North-America, for ſome time; he has given to me ſome general medicines for the benefit of thoſe whoſe buſineſs or circumſtances will not allow them to go to the Doctor. In particular, an apozem, that is infallible in all degrees of intermittant, to the tertian, quartan, or quotidian fevers; a potion for removing all obſtructions of the viſcera and womb, which, by purifying the blood, renders the whole maſs ſound and intire.——Likewiſe, a water that has never failed in every diſorder of the eyes, where manual operation is not required.

N. B. All thoſe afflicted with conſumptive diſorders, ſcorbulus or cancerous diſeaſes, dropſy, ſtone, gravel, rheumatiſm, various ſorts of the gout, ſuch as podager, chirager, gonager, ſciatica complaints, &c. &c. &c. may (under God) be relieved, by applying to the Doctor himſelf at Mr. Francis Murphy's, in Spruce-Street, Philadelphia. 67 70

THERE is to be ſold, a Farm in Dutches County, in Rumbout's Precinct, containing 200 Acres of very good Land, a great Part of which is as good as any in the County, little inferior to any in the Province; in ſaid Farm there are 20 Acres of good Meadow, all fit for the Sithe, which is all Engliſh Graſs, and 20 Acres more can be cleared, together with 40 Acres of low flat Land; it is well watered and timbered, having two Springs very nigh the Houſe, which never gets dry, Summer nor Winter, and a pleaſant Creek runs through the whole farm; which is very handy to Merchants, likewiſe to a Blackſmith, and Mill. The ſaid Farm lies only ſeven Miles from the North-River; there is on it a very good Framed Houſe, 23 Feet by 22, with two well finiſhed Rooms on the lower Floor, and a Cellar as large as the Houſe, with a Log Kitchen by the Houſe; alſo a large well finiſhed Barn: The Houſe is ſituate in a very good Part of the Country, for any Man that inclines to public Buſineſs, as there is a public Road goes by the Door; there are two very good Orchards, one of which is all ingrafted Fruit, of the beſt Sorts, made the laſt Seaſon fifty Barrels of Cider; upon the Whole it is as good Land, and has as many Conveniencies as moſt Farms that can be found in the Province. Any Perſon that inclines to purchaſe ſaid Farm, may apply to Cornelius Lyſter, Eſq; living in Rumbout's Precinct, who will acquaint them of ſaid Farm, as he lives nigh by, otherwiſe to the Subſcriber, who will agree on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give an indiſputable Title for the ſame.

68 71 HENRY CRAWBARGAR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of ſalt meadow and Cedar ſwamp, ſituate, lying and being on new Barbados-Neck, in Bergen county in New-Jerſey, containing about 114 acres of ſalt meadow, and about 322 acres of cedar ſwamp; the whole is bounded on the two ſides by Stagg's Creek, commonly called Berry's Creek, and by Peach-Iſland Creek; the meadows are reckoned, by thoſe in the neighbourhood, who have frequently mowed in them, not inferior to any ſalt meadow in that part of the country, and ſome parts thereof at a very ſmall expence may be made freſh meadow and to yield good Engliſh graſs; the timber and wood of every kind in the cedar ſwamp is now in great perfection, as the preſent owner has preſerved it, and prevented any of the wood being cut out for near upon thirty years, the conveniencies of loadings and eaſy carriage from the ſaid cedar ſwamp are no way inferior to thoſe of any other ſwamp on that neck, as a great part of the ſwamp is bounded by Berry's Creek, and common ſloops and wood boats can go up that creek to be loaded, and from the other ſide of the tract, the timber may be brought to Hackenſack River, by ſledding or carting it one quarter of a mile. A plan or draught of the ſaid meadows and ſwamp, made from a late ſurvey, may be ſeen by applying to Mr. John Terhune, at Hackenſack, or to the ſubſcriber in New-York.

Whereas the above premiſſes were advertiſed and intended for ſale the firſt Tueſday in April, it hath ſince been thought adviſeable to poſtpone the ſale to Tueſday the 16th of May next. When the above-mentioned primiſes are peremptorily to be ſold at public ſale to the higheſt bidder, at the Court-houſe in Bergen county in the town of Hackenſack; for the greater conveniency of purchaſers the meadows will be ſold in five lots, each lot to contain about 23 acres. The ſwamp in eight lots, each lot to contain about 40 acres—— A good title will be given to the puachaſer or purchaſers by 67. 70 NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT.